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***** EIKENBERRY'S *****
CATALOGUE OF FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.



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== SEEDS ==
... AS GOOD AS THE BEST ...
.. BETTER THAN THE REST ..
..... 1902



.....BY ACTUAL WEIGHT AND MEASURE.....
.. E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden, Ohio ..



To Our Friends:

WE want the trade of seed users who desire the best seeds they can procure and are willing to pay a reasonable price for them; and this catalogue is designed to aid us in securing this trade. Its illustrations are few and not overdrawn, while our descriptions are short and accurate. Quality and results are things that appeal more forcibly to the intelligent seed user than any other argument. We have good words from our customers of the past, reinforced by their continued patronage. To keep our old trade, to attract customers who heretofore have not been customers, is our desire; and we shall strive by our methods and the seeds we offer to merit the patronage of those who favor us with their orders. We would call especial attention to our system of quoting seeds by actual weight and measure. You know just what you will get; no light weight packages. Bulk seeds are the cheapest. We ask you to try them and be convinced.

Yours to command,

E. C. EIKENBERRY.

CAMDEN, OHIO, January 20, 1902.

ABOUT ORDERING.—With each order write in full your Name, Post Office, County and State. If possible use Order Sheet with Catalogue.

SEND MONEY by P. O. Order, Registered Letter, Express Order or Draft on New York or Cincinnati. Two or one-cent stamps will be received for amounts of 50 cents or less.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE on all seeds by ounce, pound, pint or quart. If ordered by freight or express, 10 cts. per pound, 8 cts. per pint, or 15 cts. per quart may be deducted from prices quoted.

ABOUT SHIPPING.—When no directions are given, we use our own judgment to determine method and route best for patron. Seed corn, unless otherwise ordered, will always be sent by freight. Express companies, however, provide special low rates on our shipments.

ERRORS AND DELAYS will be eliminated as far as possible. Any error made in filling an order will be corrected if our attention is called to same promptly.

GUARANTEE.—We take the greatest care to have our seeds true to name, and by tests we are assured of their vitality; but a good crop depends on so many things beside good seeds that we, or any one else, can not honestly give a guarantee as to crop. It can only be to our interest to send out the best seeds and nothing but the best. We guarantee all seeds to arrive at their destination in good order.

WRITE for special prices to market gardeners and other parties using large amounts of seeds. Large or small, all orders receive the same attention.

All Prices Quoted herein Subject to Change Without Notice.

Special Offers... TO THOSE who purchase Vegetable Seeds at catalogue

prices to the value of \$1.00 or over, we will include with every such order and without any charge whatever seeds of amount and varieties as follows:

- 1 oz. Norwood Blood Turnip Beet...8c.
- 1 oz. Jersey Pickle Cucumber....8c.
- 1 oz. Acme Musk Melon.....8c.
- ½ oz. Livingstone's Beauty Tomato...9c.

Send us 10c in stamps and the names of six of your neighbors who are users of Garden or Farm seeds and we will send you, postpaid, one ounce each of any three kinds of Radish, or Watermelon, or Muskmelon seed that you may select from the list in this catalogue.

Send us 50c and we will send you postpaid the following collection of seeds.

- 1 pt. Red Valentine Beans.
- 1 oz. Norwood Blood Turnip Beet.
- 1 pt. Adams's Extra Early Corn.
- 1 oz. Louisville Drumhead Cabbage.
- 1 oz. Dwarf Golden Heart Celery.
- 1 oz. Nichol's Medium Green Cucumber.
- 1 oz. Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.
- 1 oz. Acme Muskmelon.
- 1 oz. Phinney's Early Water Melon.
- 1 pt. Maud S. Peas.
- 1 oz. Large Bell Peppers.
- 1 oz. Hollow Crown Parsnips.
- 1 oz. Cincinnati Market Radish.
- 1 oz. French Breakfast Radish.
- 1 oz. Beauty Tomato.

Early Mastodon Corn gave perfect satisfaction. It seemed as if every kernel grew.

L. H. BALL, Red Letter Farm, Montrose, Pa.

I am well pleased with the Great Liberty Corn. It is the best corn that I raised and the most perfect ears.—Geo. Poor, Rocky Hill, O.

"I have one of the best crops of corn in this neighborhood. I have several inquiries for seed already. I think Early Mastodon a good yielder. I do not know of any better corn."

O. T. AYDELOTTE, Campbell'stown, O.

The seed corn I bought of you last spring did very well. The white corn (Farmers' Interest) yielded about 70 bu. per acre on bottom land. The Great Liberty did not do quite so well being on the hillside, but very good considering dry season. W. D. PHILLIPS, Beallsville, O.

The Farmers' Interest corn is O. K. We raised the best corn in this section. I will give you another order next spring.

A. W. THOMPSON, Portsmouth, Ohio.

We are not only Sellers, but CASH BUYERS, of GOOD SEEDS of ALL kinds. When you have anything choice to offer, send samples and we shall quote prices.

Vegetable Seeds.

As Good as the Best; Better than the Rest.



THE SEEDS offered in the following pages have been grown under the conditions and in the climates most conducive to their perfect development and are as good as money can buy or experience and skill can produce. In all cases they are thoroughly tested and known to be of good vitality. We offer in this list all the best standard varieties known to the seed trade, together with the novelties that have stood the test of the public. Out of the hundreds of the so-called novelties and "improved" varieties of garden seeds offered each year by seedsmen of this country, but a very small per cent. show any points of excellence or merit, while not a few of them are inferior to the old standard sorts. The seedsman sells the seed at a high price; he loses nothing by the experiment. We issue this plain catalogue without overdrawn description or illustrations, but with the aim to furnish our friends with good seeds at the lowest prices possible under an honest system of actual weight and measure.

Remember, our prices include postage, not only on small and expensive seeds by the pound, but on Beans, Peas and Corn sold by the pint or quart. If seeds are ordered by express or freight at purchaser's expense, deduct 10 cents per pound, 8 cents per pint and 15 cents per quart from list prices.



IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.

Asparagus.

Culture.—Sow seed in drills one foot apart and cover to depth of two inches. In the spring select strong one or two year old plants and transplant to rows five feet apart, plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in row. Top dress annually with manure. Gather shoots only from fully developed plants. One ounce of seed will produce 400 plants; 6000 plants will set one acre.

Conover's Colossal.—A standard, old and reliable. Large size and grows quickly. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c; lb., 50c.

Two year old roots: 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 1000, by express, for \$4.50.

Palmetto.—Earlier than Colossal. Productive, large and of good quality. Desirable. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 8c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb. 60c.

Two year old roots: 50 for 50c; 100 for \$1.00; 1000, by express, for \$5.50.

Middletown, Ind., Oct. 26, 1901.

E. C. EKENBERRY:—Seeds bought of you were very satisfactory indeed. Also true to name.

JOHN WILKINSON.

Beans.

Out of the many varieties the following list comprises the best and our seed stock is hand-picked extra choice, Northern grown.

When beans by pint or quart are ordered sent by express or freight at purchaser's expense, deduct 8 cents per pint or 15 cents per quart from the prices quoted.

Bush or Dwarf Beans.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past sow three inches apart in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, and cover to depth of two inches. One quart will sow 275 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

Green Podded Varieties.

Early Improved Round Pod Red Valentine.—The finest early snap-short bean; unsurpassed for productiveness and quality. Pods, medium length, curved, cylindrical; tender, fleshy and brittle. My strain of this reliable and popular bean is not excelled by any other in cultivation. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.*.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Long pods, full, flat and stringless until mature. Early to mature and a heavy cropper. A market favorite. Seeds when ripe are yellow, hence the name. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Improved Refugee or Thousand to One.—A prolific bearer of long, light green pods, which are round and very tender. Of good flavor and a favorite with canners. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Early Mohawk.—The old, hardy variety; will stand slight frost. Plant first. Long, flat, straight pod. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—This is a recent production whose merits are making it popular. Very early and productive. Pods are long, straight, cylindrical, fleshy, entirely stringless and of fine, tender flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$

pint, 10c.; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

Large White Marrow.—A standard variety for field culture. Seeds, white, nearly round. Excellent for use green or as dry shell beans. Very profitable. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—The only true bush form of the Large White Lima. Bushes 18 to 20 inches high. An immense yielder of large pods filled with beans as large and of as good flavor as Pole Limas. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12c; pint, 23c; quart 40c; by express, peck, \$1.75.

Wax Podded Varieties.

Golden Wax.—The well known standard. Pods, flat, thick and broad. A fine variety for market or home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c. By express, peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—A hardy wax bean almost free from rust or disease of any kind. Pods, waxy yellow, flat and very brittle. Seeds, kidney shaped, nearly white, shaded with reddish purple. We can not too highly recommend this bean for market or home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.50.

Davis Kidney Wax.—A strong grower and wonderfully prolific, holding its long straight pods well clear of the ground. Pods are clear, waxy white color, plump and rust proof. Seeds, kidney shape and pure white in color. Excellent for use as a snap short or for shell beans. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.50.

Pole Beans.

Culture.—Plant in hills four feet apart each way; cover to depth of one inch. One quart of Limas will plant 100 hills, and of the smaller sorts, 200 hills. This allows four or five beans to hill.

Kentucky Wonder.—One of the best, earliest and most productive Pole or Corn Field Beans in cultivation. Pods, long, fleshy and tender; seeds long, oval and brown. A standard. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 13c; pint, 23c; quart, 40c; by express, peck, \$1.85.

Lazy Wife's.—A white seeded Pole Bean which has become quite popular. Pods very broad, thick, fleshy, and four to six inches long; stringless and of fine buttery flavor. Excellent climbers, surpassing all other varieties in way vine clings to the pole. Valuable for shell beans. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; by express, peck, \$1.85.

White Creaseback.—Especially fine as a snap short, the pods being light green color, about six inches long, perfectly round and stringless. Quality unexcelled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 13c; pint, 23c; quart, 40c; by express, peck, \$1.85.

Golden Andalusia Wax.—Probably the best Pole Wax Bean. Immensely productive, bearing throughout the season. Pods, five to six inches long, broad thick and stringless. Seeds, round and white, making an excellent shell bean for winter use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint, 30c; quart, 45c; by express, peck, \$2.00.

Large White Lima.—The old standard highly prized variety. Our seed from a strain producing extra large beans. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 13c;

pint, 23c; quart, 40c; by express, peck, \$1.75.

King of the Garden Lima.—The finest strain of the larger Lima beans, producing largest beans from the most prolific pods. Main crop leader. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c; pint 25c; quart, 40c; by express, peck, \$1.85.

Beets.

Culture.—Sow as early in spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks to July for succession. For main crop sow about middle of May. Sow in drills a foot apart, and when well up thin until a plant stands at each four inches in row. One ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill; six pounds to acre.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—Very early, best for forcing; turnip shape, dark red with small top. Grows quickly, acquiring perfect shape when small, thus making a good beet for bunching. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17c; lb, 50c.

Lentz's Extra Early.—A six weeks beet as early as Egyptian and larger. Turnip shape; red color, tender and sweet. We recommend it as being entirely satisfactory. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17c; lb., 50c.

Norwood Blood Turnip.—A fine strain of this standard variety. Good size, deep red, fine grained, solid and always smooth. Best for main, spring and summer crop and for use in winter as it is a good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Eclipse.—A popular beet, many gardeners planting it in preference to Egyptian. Globe shape, bright red, smooth, fine grained and tender. Top small. Unexcelled in quality and as a heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17c; lb., 50c.

Half Long Blood.—An excellent second early beet. Roots, half length of Long Blood, smooth and handsome, dark red color. A reliable keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Improved Long Blood Red.—A good variety for late use. Tender and sweet and a heavy cropper. A vigorous drouth resisting grower. Keeps solid and fresh for winter and spring use. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 17c; lb., 50c.

Mangel Wurzels.

Culture.—Sow from April to middle of June in drills two feet apart and thin plants to stand nine inches apart. Five or six pounds of seed to the acre. Farmers are only awakening to the value of these large beets as a stock food. As much as fifty tons of Mangel Wurzel have been grown on a single acre, thus providing, at a small outlay, a large quantity of fresh, healthful winter food for stock.

Prize Mammoth Long Red.—Very large and productive and of excellent quality. This is the standard red Mangel, decidedly the best, especially for rich soil. oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 35c; by express, 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Golden Tankard.—The favorite yellow fleshed Mangel, and probably contains less water and more sugar than any other variety. Matures earlier than other large sorts. In England this beet is considered indispensable to the dairy farmer, cows fed on it giving more and better milk and keeping in better condition than those fed on any other food. oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 35c; by express, 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Cabbage.

Culture.—Cabbage should have a rich and heavy loam in which to grow and repay heavy manuring and good cultivation. Start plants for early planting in cold frames in autumn or in hotbed in early spring. Set earliest late in March or early in April and crop should mature in June. Second early plant in May for crop in July and August, and for late crop plant in July. Set in rows three feet apart, two feet between plants. One ounce of seed will produce about 2500 plants. Our seed is of the purest and best grade of American grown seed.

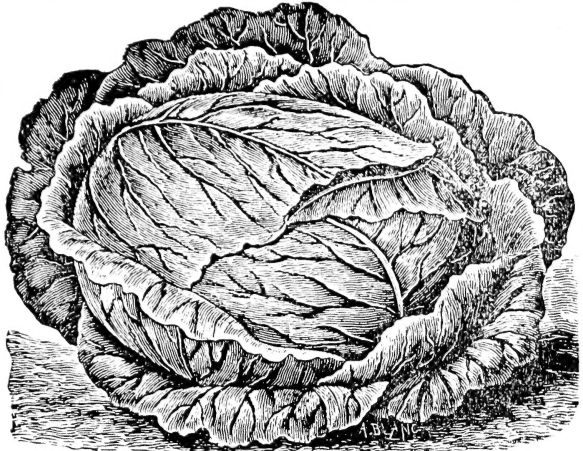
Early Jersey Wakefield.—A variety that deserves a place in every garden. Heads conical in shape, growing solid and with few outer leaves. No other cabbage bearing as large heads is as early. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Winningstadt.—Almost as early as Wakefield and bearing slightly larger heads which are cone shaped and of fine quality. A sure header and less liable to attacks of cabbage worm than any other varieties. A splendid keeper and may be used as a late cabbage. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Maule's Midsummer.—An excellent variety for home use or for market from June to October. A large, fine grained, well flavored cabbage. Grows compactly and thus admits of close planting. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Louisville Drumhead.—A sure heading cabbage for either medium early or late planting. Heads, large and solid and do not burst when allowed to stand for a long time. This is an elegant strain of this extensively grown variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Premium Flat Dutch.—Nothing else exactly fills the place of this popular variety of



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.

cabbage, which is too well known to require extended description. Our seed is of an excellent strain and will give a good account of itself. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Surehead.—One of the best late varieties and sure to head. Heads uniform in size, of Flat Dutch type in shape, solid, firm and of sweet flavor. A good shipper and an excellent keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

The Lupton.—Large, flat, solid heads of dark green color, a close grower and not liable to burst. Matures slightly earlier than Flat Dutch. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Drumhead Savoy.—Large head, crisp, wrinkled leaves, delicate flavor. Best of the Savoys, a kind of cabbage that would be more generally cultivated were its merits better known. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Carrots.

Culture.—Sow in drills using one ounce of seed to 400 feet of drill. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and cover seed to depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch; thin plants to stand three inches in the row. For early crop sow as early in spring as ground can be worked, but a crop may be raised from seed sown as late as middle of June. Plant in sandy loam, fertilize with well rotted manure and till well. Carrot seed germinate slowly and in sowing the earth should be pressed firmly about the seed.

Carrots are usually divided into two classes: garden carrots, cultivated for the table, and field carrots grown as stock food. Of garden carrots the earliest is the *Golden Ball*, a small variety, nearly a globe in shape. It is closely followed by the *Early Scarlet Horn*, a stump-rooted carrot about three inches long. *Chantenay* and *Oxheart* are of finest quality, five or

six inches long and decidedly stump rooted and quite thick through. *Danvers Half Long* is about same length, of medium size and with tapering point, while *Improved Long Orange* is rather slender and penetrates the soil more deeply, needing a light soil for growth and successful harvesting. While these are listed as garden varieties, we would call especial attention to the feeding value of such carrots as the *Oxheart* and *Chantenay*; they are so much more easily harvested than the *Large White Belgian* and the *Long Red Altringham*, which are larger, yield more heavily, and are the varieties usually planted for stock feeding. The *Large White Belgian* is long and slender, grows one-third to one-half its length above the ground and is more easily pulled than the *Long Red Altringham*, which grows entirely below.

If ordered by Express deduct 10 cents per pound.

	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Golden Ball or French Forcing. Earliest. Globular.....	10c	25c	75c
Early Scarlet Short Horn. Standard early variety.....	10	20	65
Chantenay. One of the finest for table use.....	10	25	75
Oxheart or Guerande. Smooth. Fine quality.....	10	20	65
Danvers Half Long. Dark orange. Very productive.....	10	20	65
Improved Long Orange. Large yielder and good keeper.....	10	25	75
Large White Belgian. Immensely productive.....	10	15	40
Long Red Altringham. Bright Red. Good late keeper.....	10	20	45

Celery.

Culture.—Prepare a thoroughly pulverized seed bed and sow seed when apple is in bloom. Cover the seed very lightly and water freely in dry weather. When plants are three or four inches high transplant into shallow trenches, repeating the planting at intervals of two weeks for a succession. Celery growing is almost a science, different modes of culture are advanced and the limited space afforded by a seed catalogue does not admit of an adequate discussion of the subject. There has been and is being much written and published on celery culture that may be read with profit. One ounce of seed will produce three or four thousand plants.

White Plume.—Probably the most popular variety of celery known. It matures early, and because of natural whiteness of stalks requires but little barking. On this account White Plume may be more successfully grown by amateurs than any other sort with the possible exception of Golden Self-Blanching. Flavor fine and appearance perfect. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching.—This is a celery that has lots of friends and it deserves them. While its quality is of the best, it, at the same time, gives the largest return for the

least labor. It is of dwarf habit, 18 to 20 inches high, heavy and solid; handsome golden yellow color, of fine nutty flavor, and a good keeper. We have a fine strain of this splendid celery. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Dwarf Golden Heart.—A standard old variety of superior quality and a good winter keeper. When blanched, heart is a bright golden yellow. It grows compact and solid and is of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Boston Market.—A vigorous grower of medium height. When blanched, it is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. It is old standard sort, but not to be overlooked just because it is old. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Giant Paschal.—The largest celery and a fine keeper. It is an offspring of the Golden Self-Blanching and partakes of its fine, nutty flavor. Stalks are thick; solid, very brittle and almost as white as ivory. Height about two feet, and while stalks are fewer in number than in many smaller varieties, their extra size makes full weight. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.

Sweet or Sugar Corn.

Culture.—Plant when danger of frost is past in hills 2x3 feet for small early varieties and 3x4 feet for large, late varieties. Corn may also be drilled in rows $\frac{3}{4}$ feet apart, planting one grain to each eight inches of row. One quart of seed will plant 200 to 300 hills; eight or ten quarts an acre. Owing to the intense drouth of last season, sweet corn is a scarce article this year, and much dearer in price than usual. However we have succeeded in securing a stock of the best Ohio grown seed, which we hope will be ample for our requirements.

Extra Early Cory.—The earliest sweet corn, except First of All; fit for use in 55 days from planting. Very dwarf and on this account may be planted very closely. Red cob, filled with broad, deep grains of superior quality. Ears, two to stalk, and quite large considering earliness and small stalk. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, 85c; bu., \$3.00.

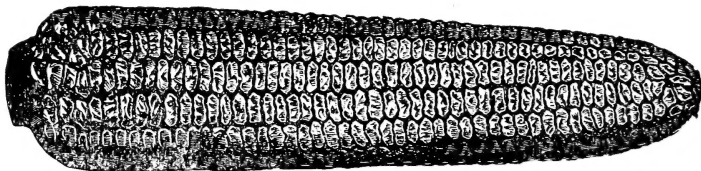
First of All.—An extra early variety that matures two to five days earlier than Cory. It bears a larger ear and two or three of them on a moderately small stalk. This corn is a boon to market gardeners who want to be first in the market. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Adams's Extra Early.—Not a sweet corn but a dwarf white corn, desirable for its color, tenderness and earliness. Dwarf stalk, small ear and very hardy. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 8c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; by express, peck, 60c bu., \$2.25.

Crosby's Early.—Standard sort. Medium sized ear with thick, sweet grain. Good for market or private garden. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, 75c; bu., \$3.00.

Early Minnesota.—About as early as Crosby's. Large size ears, sweet and juicy. Highly esteemed for its good qualities and a popular second early variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Moore's Concord.—A superior second early sort. Produces ears of good size and shape



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

that will sell in the markets as well as Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Familiar to every private or market gardener in the land as it is grown more extensively than any other variety of sugar corn. The grains are deep, tender and sweet; the ears are of extra large size and remain long in the green state. Plant for main crop and late use. No order is complete without this corn. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, 85c; bu., \$3.25.

Country Gentleman.—The best of the shoepeg varieties, and one of the finest of all sweet corns for private use. A midseason corn bearing two to four large, plump ears to stalk. Outclasses all other sorts in delicious flavor and milky sweetness. Deep grain set irregularly on small cob. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, 85c; bu., \$3.25.

Egyptian or Washington Market.—Rivals Stowell's in favor with canners, being ten days later and growing large stalk and ear. Flavor rich and sweet and corn remains long in edible condition. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Black Mexican.—An elegant variety for table use, as it is unusually sugary and of fine flavor. Grain, white at first, turning black as corn ripens. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; by express, peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Cucumbers.

Culture.—As soon as weather is settled and warm, plant in rich, warm soil in hills about 5 feet apart each way. Use plenty of seed as the young plant has many foes, and when well up thin to three or four plants to the hill. When gathering cut off the fruit; do not pull it. Do not leave any to ripen on the vines. One ounce of seed to forty or fifty hills.

Improved White Spine or Arlington.

An excellent strain of what is probably the most widely cultivated cucumber in existence. The fruit is straight, large, full at ends and a beautiful light green color. Unexcelled for market or table use and may also be used for pickling. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c; lb., 50c.

Nichol's Medium Green.—An elegant cucumber partaking of the good qualities of the White Spine and Long Green. It is thick, handsome, smooth and of a dark, green color. Not excelled for pickling and, when mature, for slicing. Not to be overlooked when making up an order for seeds.

The Emerald.—A general purpose cucumber of symmetrical shape and exceptionally free of spines and warts. Color, a dark emerald green at all stages in its growth. An early, vigorous grower; flesh crisp, flavor delicate; a seller in the market and excellent and attractive when pickled.

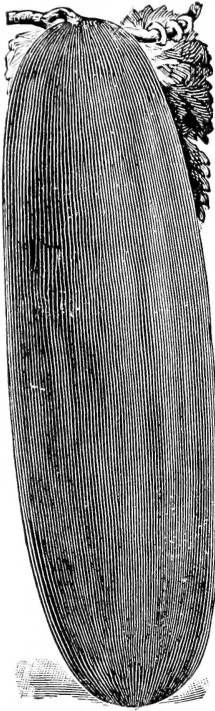
Jersey Pickle.—A standard variety, especially reliable for pickling and slicing. Thin skin and white flesh; fruit uniform in size and with but few seeds. The vine is vigorous and a prolific bearer.

Thorburn's New Everbearing.—One of the only varieties that go right on bearing whether or not matured cucumbers are gathered. Blossoms and mature fruit may be seen at the same time on the same vine, as it bears continuously until frost. Fruit of medium size and fine quality. Extremely early. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Cool and Crisp.—This is said to be "the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers." Fruit, long, even, slim and nearly pointed at the ends and of extra dark, green color. A tender, crisp, table variety.

Early Cluster.—A short, pale green variety, maturing very early. Fruit is rather prickly and grows in clusters near the root of the vine. It is largely cultivated on account of its earliness and great productiveness.

Green Prolific.—A variety highly



THE EMERALD.

prized by gardeners and for pickling. Of good form and quality and uniform in size and appearance. Dark green color; tender and crisp.

Price of all cucumbers unless otherwise noted: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Cauliflower.

Culture.—Same as cabbage. Tie leaves together after heart has begun to form thus preserving the snowy whiteness. One ounce of seed will produce about 2500 plants.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—An early and standard variety. Under proper treatment almost every plant will make a fine, solid head. It is of dwarf habit and valuable either for early or late crop. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.—Very dwarf with solid, pure white heads of fine quality. A remarkably reliable header and not to be confounded with the cheaper Dwarf Erfurt. A splendid Cauliflower for forcing or out-of-door culture. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Early Paris.—Very early, with short stem and large leaves, producing a good, compact white head. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 75c.

Egg Plant.

Culture.—This is a plant of tropical origin and requires rich soil, plenty of warmth and water. Start not too early in hot beds and transplant when danger of cool nights is past. Plant singly 2 by 3 feet apart. Cultivate same as cabbage. One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 1500 plants.

New York Improved.—The leading market variety. Skin, a deep purple, free from thorns; flesh, white and of good flavor. Plant a vigorous grower and produces until frost. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

Early Long Purple.—Hardier and earlier than New York and will succeed farther north. Fruit of peculiar shape, 6 to 8 inches long and of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 12c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Endive.

Culture.—Sow in open ground in June or July in rows 15 inches apart and thin plants to stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Cover seed to depth of one inch and press earth firmly about it. Blanch in autumn by gathering leaves in hand and tying together or laying boards on the plants. Do this when the plants are dry, thus preventing rot. May at beginning of winter be taken up and planted in frame or cellar closely together and thus be kept for winter use. Keep dry and give plenty of air. One ounce of seed to 300 feet of row.

Green Curled.—Hardest and best for general crop. Crisp and of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 7c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Broad Leaf Batavian.—Large, with thick, broad, slightly curled leaves. Blanch by tying, and if this is properly done it makes a splendid salad. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

West Manchester, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1901.

E. C. EIKENBERRY:—Garden seeds were all O. K. and all you claimed for them. Please send us your catalogue for next season.

C. A. BAKER.

We are handlers of large quantities of farm seeds. Don't overlook the part of this catalogue beginning with page 14.



Lettuce.

Culture.—Seed may be sown in hotbed and transplanted, giving space each way of six to twelve inches according to variety. For later supply sow in drill in spring and summer and when plants are up to height of an inch thin to proper distances. Cover seed lightly, give plants good soil, plenty of moisture and good cultivation. An ounce of seed will produce 2500 to 3000 plants.

Improved Hanson.—This grand lettuce is one of the most popular and, we believe, the best head lettuce in cultivation. In proof of this statement is the fact that the demand for it increases year by year. It is one of the crisp-headed varieties, the head being compact and inner leaves white and tender as if blanched. Outer leaves are slightly curled and of a handsome green color.

The flavor is mild and rich even to the outer leaves and in the warmest weather. It is a strong drought-resister and succeeds wonderfully well in open air culture.

Black Seeded Simpson.—An old standard variety and the best non-heading lettuce. It grows large bunches of crisp, tender leaves, which are of a light green color; inner leaves almost white. This is a fine lettuce for forcing and a favorite with market gardeners.

Iceberg.—This handsome lettuce is comparatively a new variety but is in high favor with all who have given it a trial. The heads are unusually solid and inner leaves are always well blanched. The outer leaves are large, curly, and bright green with slight reddish tinge at edges. This is an ideal lettuce of the finest quality.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Another lettuce making a fine, large head is the *Deacon* or *Nonpareil*, growing a head with few outer leaves and almost as large and compact as a cabbage. The *Denver Market* grows a large, solid head and is distinguished from other varieties by the Savoy-like markings of its outer leaves. The *Big Boston* is one of the best fancy early lettuces, forming a good head and thriving better in open air than under hot house culture. It is an improved variety of Boston Market. The *Grand Rapids* is another popular early lettuce, but belongs to the cutting or non-heading class. It is of quick growth and a good shipper. *Curled Silesian* is an earliest variety affording quick growth of crumpled leaves which are admirable for cutting. The *Dwarf White Heart* is the best of the "Cos" or "Celery" varieties of lettuce and is highly prized for its solid head, crisp leaves and mild flavor during the hot months.

If ordered by Express deduct 10 cents per pound.

	½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Improved Hanson (see description)	05	08	23	80
Black Seeded Simpson (see description)	05	08	23	80
Iceberg (See description)	05	10	25	90
Deacon or Nonpareil . Fine, rich, buttery flavor	05	10	25	90
Denver Market . An early variety of merit	05	08	23	80
Big Boston . Crisp, tender quality	05	10	35	1 20
Grand Rapids . Free from rot. Crisp	05	08	23	80
Curled Silesian . Almost golden color	05	10	25	90
Dwarf White Heart Cos . Upright growth and head	05	10	25	90

Kale or Borecole.

Culture.—A headless variety of cabbage and needs same method of culture. Improves by frost and if lightly covered with litter will survive the winter. The tenderest and most delicately flavored of all the cabbage tribe. An ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.

Dwarf German Green Curled.—Very fine and hardy with light green, beautifully curled leaves. ½ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Green Curled Scotch.—Hardier than German and grows an abundance of dark green, wrinkly leaves. Forms a beautiful plant about 2½ feet high. ½ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Kohl Rabi.

Culture.—Sow in drills, thin plants to six or eight inches and cultivate same as cabbage to which class of plants it belongs. For winter use sow first of July. One ounce of seed to 300 feet of drill. Use white

young and not larger than a turnip; when larger it is still valuable as a winter stock food.

Early White Vienna.—Dwarf, small, early; bulb, firm and glossy white; flesh, white and tender. ¼ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Early Purple Vienna.—Similar to white Vienna, except that it is slightly later and of bluish purple color. ¼ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Leek.

Culture.—Sow early in spring one inch deep in rows four to six inches apart. Thin and when plants attain height of six or seven inches transplant deeply four inches apart in rows a foot apart. Draw earth to plant as it grows. It may be preserved in trenches like celery or taken up at the approach of winter and stored in earth in cellar. One ounce of seed to 250 feet of drill.

Broad London Flag.—An excellent large growing variety. The old standard with broad strong leaves. Quite hardy. ¼ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Muskmelons.

Culture.—Plant in hills four to six feet apart and twelve seeds to hill. When well up and danger from insects is past, thin to three in hill. Select, if possible, a rich sandy soil; plant after danger of frost is past and soil is dry and warm. Draw soil well up to plants and when vines cover ground, pinch ends of shoots to hasten and increase fruitage. Use ashes, lime, tobacco dust or even fine road dust to fight insects. One ounce of seed to 50 or 60 hills.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem.—The most popular and earliest green fleshed muskmelon in cultivation. The fruit is small, oval, nearly round, slightly ribbed and densely netted. It has a thin rind, deep flesh and melting, luscious flavor. The vines are strong growers and prolific bearers of fruit of uniform size and appearance. The leader in all markets. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

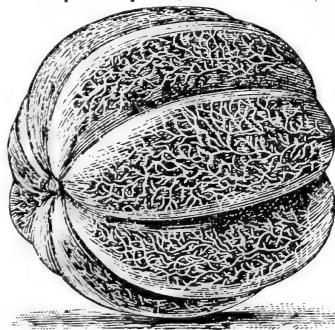
Montreal Market.—A large melon, nearly round and flattened at the ends. It is deeply ribbed finely netted on a green skin. The flesh is thick, light green and of a delicious flavor. This melon is much esteemed by all growers on account of its productiveness, large size and fine qualities. Specimens weighing 20 pounds are not rare. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c., pound 55c.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.—This is an old, standard, green fleshed melon of splendid flavor. The fruit is large, round, flattened at the ends and ribbed. The vines are hardy and prolific bearers. Too well known to require further description or recommendation. Price, same as Montreal Market.

Acme or Baltimore.—A green-fleshed Eastern and Southern favorite. Very early, oblong in shape, large and handsome. It possesses fine table qualities and is in good demand on that account as well as for its fine flavor. Price, same as Montreal Market.

Columbus.—An introduction by Maule that has become popular because of its fine qualities. It is a green fleshed melon, unusually sweet and of spicy flavor. It is of medium size, early, nearly round and stands intense heat without injury. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 8c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Tip-Top.—(Salmon flesh) A fine round



TIP TOP.

Emerald Gem.—(Salmon flesh) The sweetest melon of them all and held by many to have the finest flavor. Fruit is small, nearly round and smooth except slight markings between the ribs. Flesh deep and ripens almost to the rind which is a deep green in color. Early. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c; lb., 55c.

Princess.—(Salmon flesh) A melon noted for its sweet, delicate flavor as well as for its earliness. It is nearly round, with heavily netted dark green skin. Flesh is of a rich color and exceedingly thick. Price, same as Emerald Gem.

Osage.—(Salmon flesh) Globe shape, with thin, dark green slightly netted skin. The flesh has a pinkish tinge and is of particularly fine flavor. A profitable market-garden melon. Price, same as Emerald Gem.

Paul Rose.—(Salmon flesh) A hybrid of Netted Gem and Osage and thus of the Rocky Ford family of which it has the regular shape and uniform appearance. It is nearly round, deeply ribbed and densely netted. Flesh is thick with remarkably small seed cavity. Slightly larger than Osage, it is firmer fleshed than Emerald Gem to which it ranks next in quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Watermelons.

Culture.—Select a light, well drained soil, plant and cultivate same as Musk Melons except that the hills should be eight feet apart. One ounce of seed to 40 hills; 4 pounds to the acre.

Sweetheart.—A popular market melon, large and attractive. The fruit is oval, almost round, very heavy and with a beautiful bright mottled green exterior. Rind, thin but firm. Flesh, red, firm and solid and of delicious sweetness.

Cuban Queen.—A large, oval melon of excellent quality. Rind, thin, firm and attractively striped and mottled; flesh, red, firm and crisp. It is in high favor with growers for market as it is wonderfully productive.

Kolb's Gem.—This is the great shippers' melon, having a thin but very tough rind. Fruit is short, thick, of good size and with striped exterior. Flesh red and of fair quality.

Kleckley Sweets.—An oblong melon with dark green rind, and famous for its sweetness. The fruit is large with scarlet flesh ripening to one half inch of the skin. Seeds lie close to the outside, leaving a large solid heart. Not a good shipper but a superb melon for home use.

Dixie.—An oblong melon larger and earlier than Kolb's Gem. Rind thin and tough, giving it its popularity as a shipper. Color, dark green with stripes of a lighter shade; flesh bright red, juicy and sweet.

The Boss.—A large oblong melon of very dark green color. The flesh is an unusually deep scarlet, sugary, melting and most delicious. The strong growing vines are very productive. Try it.

Fordhook Early.—A late introduction of considerable merit. It is the largest melon of the extra early class, melons weighing thirty to forty pounds. It is a good shipper and of fine, sweet quality. Color, uniform medium green.

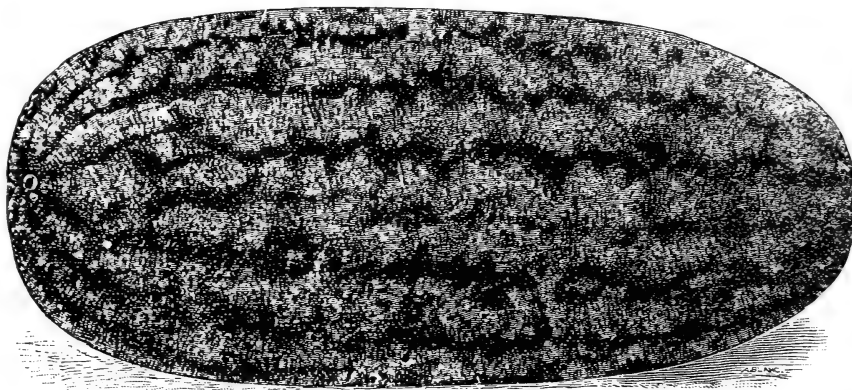
PRICE OF WATERMELONS Unless Noted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	4c
oz.....	7c
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.....	17c
lb.....	50c

Phinney's Early.—An extra early sort of medium size and oblong form. Skin tough and mottled; flesh, red and quality fine.

Icing or Ice Rind.—(Dark) A desirable melon of medium size and with thin rind. Flesh, solid and rich in sugar. Highly esteemed for its delicious quality.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—In high favor with Southern growers for shipment. It is a large, oblong melon, striped and mottled with different shades of green. The rind is not thick and the flavor is first class.



Florida Favorite.

An oblong melon with exterior of dark and light green markings. Flesh, bright red, crisp, and of superb flavor. While not an early melon it is earlier than such favorite shippers as Kolb's Gem and

FLORIDA FAVORITE.

Rattlesnake. The best melon of all for family garden and to us its excellence is best attested by the constantly increasing demand for the seed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Onions.

Culture.—Onions will grow in any good soil and will succeed well when grown on same ground for succession of years. Fertilize with rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. Sow seed thinly in drills quarter to half inch deep and a foot apart. For large onions use four or five pounds seed to the acre; for sets forty to fifty pounds are required. If using sets, plant six to eight bu. per acre. Keep ground free from weeds by frequent shallow culture. Full sized onions may be grown first year from good seed. For raising crop of sets would recommend Yellow Danvers, White Portugal or Yellow Dutch.

Our onion seed is as good as can be procured; strong and of good vitality. Write for prices on large amounts, naming varieties you want.

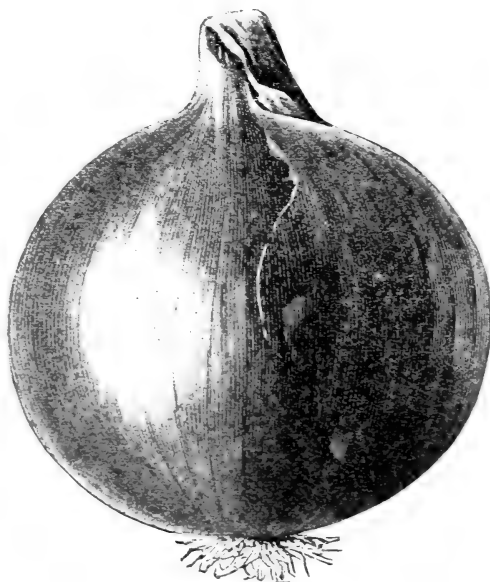
Yellow Globe Danvers.—The standard variety for market and winter use. We have an excellent strain of this onion, producing bulbs uniform in shape and color, of good size and with small necks. Exterior is a pale golden color, while flesh is pure white, crisp and mild flavored. We wish to recommend our seed to our friends and do so with confidence that results will be satisfactory. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

Prizetaker.—A comparatively new onion that is becoming exceedingly popular on account of its large size and superior qualities. Specimens have been grown to weigh in excess of six pounds. The bulb is of bright straw color, a perfect globe in shape, with small neck. Flesh, white, crisp, tender and mild. It ripens up hard and is a good keeper. Our seed is American grown. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Dutch.—Same as Yellow Strasbourg. A flat onion of large size and with white flesh of mild flavor. It is a good producer, a fine keeper and one of the most profitable market varieties. One of the best onions for growing sets. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield.—An immensely productive onion and a standard variety in many of the markets. The bulbs are flat but thick through, thus ripening and keeping well. Flesh is white with reddish tinge in rings; flavor moderately mild, but relishable when cooked. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Silverskin or White Portugal.—Very desirable for family use; highly prized for its handsome silvery white skin and mild flavor. It is largely used when young for pickling.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

as whiteness of skin obviates the necessity of peeling. This is the variety from which white sets are grown. The shape is flat, but thick through, while flesh is white, fine grained and crisp. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Southport White Globe.—One of the most attractive onions grown; of globular form, with clear white skin and large size. It always commands highest market price. The flesh is white, firm and mild to the taste. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

White Barletta.—An extra early onion forming a bulb three-fourths to one and one-fourth inches in diameter. They are pure white in color and mild and delicate in flavor. Used for pickling. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Okra or Gumbo.

Culture.—When ground is warm and danger of frost is past, sow seed in drills three feet apart and when up thin to ten inches in row. When young gather the pods which are used for thickening soups or stews. One ounce of seed to every 100 feet of drill.

White Velvet.—Produces pods that are round, smooth, not prickly, and larger than those of any other variety. Productive and very tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Parsley.

Culture.—Sow early in spring, previously soaking seed for several hours, in order to quicken germination. Sow thickly in drills eight inches apart and thin to proper distances. Will go through winter with slight protection. One ounce of seed to 15 feet of row.

Champion Moss Curled.—Ornamental in growth and very productive. Invaluable for garnishing and excellent for green seasoning. Leaves densely curled and beautiful dark green in color. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Emerald or Extra Curled Dwarf.—Leaves are bright green, finely curled and moss-like in appearance. Ornamental. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Parsnips.

Culture.—Sow in spring as soon as weather will permit and treat same as carrots. Parsnips may be left over winter in the ground as their flavor is improved by freezing.

Hollow Crown.—Same as Long smooth, Long White Dutch, or Improved Long Sugar. Tender, sugary and nutritious, excellent for table use or to feed to stock. A great cropper and probably the best for general cultivation. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Improved Half Long or Guernsey.—Roots not so long but larger in diameter than Hollow Crown. For this reason more easily harvested. Flesh of good quality, fine grained and of good flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Culture.—Select deep, mellow soil in order that the roots may grow long and straight, sow in drills 12 to 16 inches apart and cover to the depth of an inch. Thin to five inches apart in the row. Roots may be left in the ground all winter or stored same as carrots. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Long White French.—The old standard, still in demand but largely displaced by

Mammoth Sandwich Island. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—Roots pure white, tender, of superior quality and twice the size of the old variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 7c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Peppers.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed or under glass and transplant 18 inches apart in rows 2 or 2½ feet apart. Peppers require plenty of warmth and moisture. An ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants.

Ruby King.—Best, largest, most handsome and profitable red pepper, always sweet and mild. Superior for market or family use. Plant stocky and prolific.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—Red, early, bell shaped, large and mild. A favorite for pickling.

Celestial.—Small fruit, creamy yellow, changing to bright scarlet when ripe. Plant is odd and highly ornamental when loaded with fruit of different colors. Peppers pear shaped and good for all uses.

Sweet Mountain.—Similar to Large Bell but larger and milder. Often six or seven inches long. Use for stuffed pickles.

Golden Dawn.—A fine golden yellow pepper. Large, mild and fine size for pickling.

PRICE OF PEPPERS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	5c
oz.....	20c
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.....	65c

Pumpkins.

Culture.—Treat much same as melons, although pumpkins do not require so rich soil. They are often planted in corn field in hills ten feet apart, two seeds to hill, and allowed to mature after corn is laid by. Seeds vary in size, from 100 to 200 to the ounce.

Kentucky Field.—(Large Cheese) Large, yellow fleshed, flat. A superior field pumpkin and yet valuable for table use. Hardy and productive. oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lb. by express or freight, \$1.25.

Sugar.—The great New England pie-pumpkin. Exterior, a handsome deep orange; flesh, yellow, fine grained and sugary. Average size, about five pounds. An excellent keeper. oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c; lb., 50c.

Calhoun.—A famous pie-pumpkin. Skin, yellowish brown; flesh, rich dark salmon yellow, fine grained and well flavored. Medium to large although of great weight to its size as the seed cavity is small. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Large Tours or Mammoth.—Yellow with salmon colored flesh. Remarkable on account of size as specimens have attained weight of 200 pounds. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.


Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Flesh when cooked resembles that of a sweet potato in appearance and taste. Medium size and pear-shaped; creamy-white color often striped with green. Flesh, light colored, dry and fine for table use. An excellent keeper. oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Connecticut Field.—The "Yankee Cow Pumpkin." The ordinary large yellow field pumpkin suitable for stock feeding. oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lb. by exp. or freight, \$1.25.

NOTE.—Our prices include Postage on all seeds except Beans, Peas and corn by peck and bushel, which amounts will be shipped by express at purchaser's expense.

Peas.

Choice Northern Grown Stock.

 We have taken every precaution to have our seed peas reliable. They are northern grown from selected stock and are hand picked. The crop this year was cut short by the unfavorable season and prices of many varieties are exceedingly high. We shall sell nothing but best stock and when that is exhausted we shall not substitute an inferior grade of seed. We expect our seed all to give satisfaction to the most critical market gardener; so when our choice stock is gone we have no more to sell. However, with the exception of possibly one or two varieties, we hope to be able to supply our customers.

Culture.—Plant as early as weather will permit in drills from 2½ to 4 feet apart according to variety. In gardens they may be sown in double rows a foot apart using supports for vines. In field culture use no sticks. Successional plantings may be made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. One pint of seed to 60 feet of drill; two to three bushels to the acre.

Extra Early Peas.

Maud S. or First and Best.—A variety that is popular on account of its hardiness and extreme earliness. The vines are strong growers, from twenty-four to thirty inches high and are loaded with straight, well-filled pods that ripen so uniformly that all may be picked at two or three pickings. Peas are smooth, of good size and excellent quality. We have a strain of this pea that we are able to recommend as being unsurpassed in earliness or productiveness. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; by express, pk., \$1.50., bu., \$5.25.

Alaska.—A smooth blue pea that is a standard and has become a great favorite in the market. It is as early as Maud S., is almost as hardy and is noted as a prolific bearer. Vines are stout and from 2 to 2½ feet high; pods are large, dark green and ripen uniformly. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; by express, pk., \$1.50 bu., \$5.50.

Nott's Excelsior.—A wrinkled pea that is a winner in every respect and that has come into general favor. It is so hardy that it may with safety be planted almost or quite as early as the small, smooth varieties and will mature almost as soon. The vines grow from 12 to 15 inches in height, are vigorous and productive. Pods are thick and chunky, containing 7 to 10 peas so closely packed to each other as to be almost square rather than round. Peas are tender and unusually sweet, ready for table in forty-five days from planting. It is hard to get anything to beat this variety for early market or home use. ¼ pt., 8c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; by express, pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Gradus or Prosperity.—A wonderful new wrinkled pea that is everywhere attracting the attention of growers. It produces pods measuring uniformly four to four and one-half inches in length, nearly round and closely filled with large peas. Pods as large as Telephone and peas as fine and delicious in flavor. This is phenomenal in a pea that may be planted along with the earliest varieties and that will mature within three days as early as Maud S. or Alaska. Vine attains a height of 20 to 30 inches and is a free bearer. Unfortunately, as price would indicate, seed crop of this pea is this year very short. ¼ pt., 10c; pt., 35c; qt., 65c; by express, pk., \$3.50.

American Wonder.—An early, dwarf, wrinkled pea, growing strong stocky vines 8 to

10 inches high. The pods are large and well filled with large peas of superior quality. A valuable pea for family use. Quite early. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; by express, pk., \$1.75.

McLean's Little Gem.—Another favorite family garden pea. It is of dwarf habit, fifteen inches high and requires no supports. A green, wrinkled sort and a moderate bearer. ¼ pt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; by express, pk., \$1.75.

Second Early and Main Crop Peas.

Bliss's Everbearing.—Continues a long time in bearing, is very productive and unsurpassed in quality. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high and is of branching habit, sometimes forming as many as ten stalks from one root. It is adapted to summer and autumn cropping and vine will continue to blossom and strive to ripen seed if peas are picked as they come to maturity. Peas large, wrinkled and of peculiarly fine flavor. No order for seeds complete without this magnificent pea. See illustration on back of cover. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

Improved Stratagem.—A fine large podded, wrinkled pea that grows but 18 inches high, may be grown without supports like the early varieties and yet mature with Telephone and Champion of England. Its bearing capacity is large as it grows usually two stalks from the same seed. Pods are often five inches long and contain as many as ten peas to the pod. Table qualities perfect. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.50.

McLean's Advancer.—A good second early variety producing wrinkled peas of first-class flavor, 2½ feet high; pods, long and broad; productive. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.40.

Heroine.—A widely popular medium early variety. Vine grows 2½ feet high and grows a profusion of large pointed pods. Peas have a rich, buttery flavor that is unsurpassed. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.50.

Telephone.—A variety that combines all the essentials of a first-class pea. Vine 3½ to 4 feet in height and enormously productive of pods that are unusually large and well filled with pale green wrinkled peas. Attractive in appearance and rich and sugary in flavor. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.40.

Champion of England.—The standard of excellence among varieties of late peas. It is a vigorous grower, four to five feet high, and is in bearing a long time. Peas are wrinkled, green, sweet and tender. Pods large; very productive. ¼ pt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.25.

Large White Marrowfat.—A favorite variety with field growers and canners. Pods are long, broad and filled with smooth peas. Productive and profitable. ¼ pt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 30c; by express, pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00.

Dwarf Sugar.—(Edible Podded) Break pods and cook like beans as they are tender and sweet. Highly esteemed wherever tried. Height, 2 feet. ¼ pt., 7c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by express, pk., \$1.50.

For Peas, first, last and all the season, use Maud S., Bliss's Everbearing and Telephone. One pint each by mail, postpaid, 50c.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. WHITE TIP.

Radish.

Culture.—Sow early under glass or out doors as soon as ground can be worked. Radishes grow best in a light, sandy loam and will repay the use of well-rotted manure. They should be sown in drills as close together as can be cultivated and when up thinned to stand from one to three inches apart in the row according to variety. An ounce of seed contains 3500 seeds and will plant 100 feet of drill.

Cincinnati Market.—The best long radish in cultivation, being a fine strain of Long Scarlet Short Top, and it is rapidly coming into general favor. It is a straight, smooth radish of glossy scarlet color and six or seven inches long. The skin is very thin; flesh crisp and of fine flavor. The tops are so small that Cincinnati Market radishes may be grown much more closely than other varieties. It will stand for a long time without becoming pithy or hollow, and while outselling other radishes in the market, it maintains an equally high rank for home use.

French Breakfast.—An olive-shaped, scarlet, white-tipped radish that is valuable as an early variety and for forcing. Makes a quick growth and is accordingly very crisp and tender and of mild flavor. A reliable and most popular radish.

Early Scarlet Turnip.—Earliest and quickest to maturity of the turnip-shaped rad-

ishes. Superior for forcing or for early outdoor culture. Top, small; flesh, crisp and tender. Just what you want for earliest radishes.

Other Varieties.—While of the turnip-shaped varieties we list first *Early Scarlet* there remain *White Turnip*, *Early Scarlet Turnip*, (White-Tipped) and *Non Plus Ultra* or *Dark Red Ball*, all of which are early sorts, maturing within a few days of each other and producing beautiful, glossy, round, smooth roots, differing but little except in their color, which is indicated by their names. *Golden Dresden* is a small, round radish, as early as the foregoing and as desirable, but having a golden-brown skin. *Olive Shaped Scarlet* resembles *French Breakfast*, except in absence of white tip of the latter. Either of them is extra early and the long, rather slender roots are fine for bunching.

Among the long varieties *Long Scarlet Short Top* is handsomely colored; a favorite market variety and earliest excepting *Wood's Early Frame*, which is practically an improved strain of same radish and precedes it in earliness from two to four days. Slightly later than these varieties is *White Vienna* or *Lady Finger*, a beautiful glossy white radish with crisp, tender flesh, but which must be marketed promptly as it deteriorates by standing. Probably a week later comes the *Chartier* or *Shepherd*, a fine root of the Long Scarlet type, twice as large and shading into white color at the tip. It is a fine market-garden, all-seasons favorite. *White Strasburg* makes a slower growth and is consequently more solid and later than the rapid growers. It is well proportioned and in high favor as a summer radish.

Of Winter varieties we list *Rose China*, a Chinese variety, stump-rooted, about five inches long and of a bright rose color tipped with white; and *Long Black Spanish*, a European variety of large growth, six to eight inches long, with black skin and pure, white flesh.

If Ordered by Express Deduct 10 Cents Per Pound.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. The standard early turnip.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped, or Rosy Gem. Attractive....	.05	.08	.20	.60
WHITE TURNIP. Earliest white radish.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
NON PLUS ULTRA. Same as Dark Round Red or Dark Red Ball.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
GOLDEN DRESDEN. Crisp, white flesh.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
FRENCH BREAKFAST. (See description).....	.05	.08	.20	.60
OLIVE-SHAPED SCARLET. Fine Strain. One of the earliest.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
CINCINNATI MARKET. (See description).....	.05	.10	.25	.75
LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Long slender; very attractive.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. Shorter than Long Scarlet.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
CHARTIER or SHEPHERD. Remains long in good condition.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER. Slender, graceful.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
WHITE STRASBURG. Good heat resister.....	.05	.08	.20	.60
ROSE CHINA. Juicy, crisp and mild.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
LONG BLACK SPANISH. A good keeper.....	.05	.10	.25	.70

To any one sending us the names of six of their neighbors using garden or farm seeds together with ten cents in money or stamps, we will send an ounce of each of any three radishes they may select. How can you get at less expense enough radishes for an entire summer in the ordinary farm garden?

F. L. Early, of Port William, Ohio, writes us that seeds did not have a chance as spring was very wet and summer very dry, but he adds that "the ones that did develop were all right and true to their name."

Squash.

Culture.—Plant bush varieties in hills 4x5 and running varieties in hills 6x8 feet apart and treat much the same as melons. Squashes are very tender and seed should not be planted until ground is warm and in good condition. They delight in a rich soil. One ounce seed to 25 hills summer squashes or 15 hills winter varieties.

Yellow Summer Crook-neck.—A summer squash of superior quality and deservedly quite popular. It is of bush growth and very productive. Fruit golden yellow and heavily warted; flesh, yellow with green tinge and fine grained. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Early White Bush Scallop.—The well known white Patty Pan. Hardier and earlier than the summer varieties. Skin of creamy white color and tender when ready for use. Very productive and a good shipper. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Boston Marrow.—A squash that is highly esteemed for fall and winter use. It is of medium size, oval shape and bright orange color. Flesh is rich salmon, fine grained, dry and excellent for pies. A good winter keeper. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Improved Hubbard.—A variety of winter squash that has stood the test and is still the standard. The flesh is dark yellow, fine grained, rich and dry. The exterior color of the Hubbard varies between dark green and orange. Shell is hard, unexcelled as a keeper. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Pineapple.—A bush squash that may be used when small like a summer squash; and that is at the same time a splendid winter keeper. It is of peculiar shape, white skin and flesh of same color. It makes a rare pie and is especially fine for autumn use. oz., 7c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Essex Hybrid.—Noted for its prolific qualities. Shape round and flat. Orange-red exterior; flesh, pinkish yellow, fine grained and of fine flavor. Very heavy as seed cavity is small. oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Faxon.—A superior, fine grained winter squash, a transplant from Brazil. Color varies from green to orange, but flesh is uniformly a rich orange and of high quality. Unexcelled as a keeper. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Chili.—The largest is not always the best, yet this large squash is of fair quality and very nutritious. It attains an enormous size weighing frequently 200 pounds or more. As a stock food it is unsurpassed. Outer surface orange; flesh thick and yellow. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Spinach.

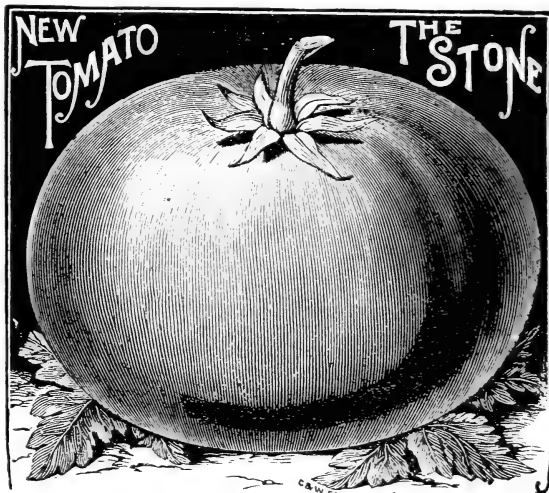
Culture.—Sow in early spring or fall, broadcast or in drills and as it grows thin out for use. It can be cut at any time when not covered with snow. If intended for winter use mulch lightly with straw in very cold weather. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.

Victoria.—A spinach that will stand two

or three weeks longer than other varieties before running to seed. Distinguished by its heavy, dark green foliage. It is of excellent quality and has the true Savoy appearance. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Bloomsdale Savoy Leafed.—Leaves large, thick and curled. Very hardy, a heavy cropper, and keeps well after cutting. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

New Long Standing.—Leaves large, crumpled and of fleshy appearance. Equally as good as Savoy-leafed and especially good for spring sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.



Tomato.

Culture.—Sow seed in hotbed or border and transplant after danger of frost. Plant $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart both ways and cultivate carefully. One ounce of seed will grow 2500 plants and will plant almost an acre. Every precaution has been taken to have our tomato seed pure and true to name. It is not to be compared with CANNING FACTORY SEED nor do we aim to compete in price with that class of seed.

The New Stone.—Although comparatively a new variety, this Tomato has been generally adopted by canners and market gardeners. It is very large, flesh exceedingly firm and heavy, and in its solidity and shipping qualities it is far superior to any other sort in cultivation. It ripens evenly from blossom to stem, does not crack and is not subject to rot. Of a bright scarlet color, smooth and well-proportioned, it is attractive and adapted to the fancy trade. The fruit is uniform in size and shape and as a general purpose tomato stands without a peer. The vines are vigorous and prolific bearers. We can recommend it heartily. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Dwarf Champion.—Distinguished by the stiff, upright growth of the stalks which holds the fruit clear of the ground. It is a handsome, round, smooth tomato, and while much larger than the extra early sorts it matures almost as quickly. Color, purplish-pink; flesh, solid and firm; table qualities, first-class. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Beauty—(Livingstone's).—A splendid strain of this standard favorite. Very large,

round, smooth, meaty, free from rot, and a good shipper on account of its tough skin and solidity. Color, a glossy crimson, tinged with purple. Borne in clusters of four or five. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 18c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Imperial.—This is a very early tomato, one of the first desirable sorts to ripen. The vines are vigorous and wonderfully productive. The fruit is round, solid, thick at the shoulder, meaty, and without any green or hard core. Hard to beat as a keeper, shipper, or in any respect whatever. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Trophy.—A large, dark red, smooth tomato, of remarkably fine flavor, and almost too well known to demand description. We offer a fine strain of this favorite old variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 18c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Acme.—Another time-tried tomato, of bright pink color, solid flesh and delicate flavor. Fruit, smooth, round, medium large; vines, strong, hardy and very productive, bearing throughout the entire season. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 18c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Cincinnati Purple.—An elegant new variety, smooth, solid, of fine shape and handsome appearance. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Queen.—The most desirable large yellow tomato. In size, solidity and habits it resembles the Trophy. Its table qualities are first class, and it is unexcelled for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Ponderosa.—A solid, almost seedless tomato of immense size. Many specimens are reported as weighing from two to three pounds. Some of the fruit is smooth but some is creased and misshapen. Color, crimson; fine for slicing. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 8c; oz., 25c.

Maule's Enormous.—A handsome, smooth red tomato of such remarkable size that it was first named "Eight to the Yard." It is solid, firm, bears but few seeds and is unsurpassed in flavor or table qualities. The vines are vigorous growers and prolific bearers. Combining such quality and attractive appearance with its size, this tomato is destined to become very popular. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 8c; oz., 25c.

The Buckeye State.—A splendid all-purpose tomato and the heaviest cropper known. It is half again larger than the Beauty, round, smooth and of deep red color. Thick through from blossom to stem, meaty, solid and of superior flavor. For the ordinary general uses of the home and table, we consider this variety unexcelled. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Turnip.

Culture.—Turnips are usually sown broadcast, but yield may be increased by sowing in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and thinning to stand 15 inches in the row. Have ground finely prepared and cover seed lightly. For spring crop sow as soon as ground opens; for fall and main crop sow in July and August. The White Egg is the market gardeners spring turnip. Ruta-Bagas should be sown a month earlier than other turnips and always in drills. Two pounds turnip seed to an acre.

Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf.—The old reliable, standard, favorite turnip, unexcelled for table use or as food for stock. It is quick grower, fine grained and of mild flavor.

Round and flat; reddish purple above ground, white below. The flesh is white; tops small and with few leaves. oz., 6c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

White Egg.—Excellent either for early or late planting. It is a beautiful white turnip, egg-shaped and thin skinned. Always solid, fine grained, sweet and of good flavor. Yields a quick growth and the highest market price. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Red Top White Globe.—A rapid growing turnip that forms a large globe-shaped root. Handsome, attractive and a ready seller. Flesh, white and of superior flavor and quality; skin, white and purple, the purple extending from top to ground line. On account of its shape it surpasses other varieties as a yielder. oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—The earliest turnip in cultivation. Flat, medium sized, white with purple top; leaves few and light green. Quality is good, flesh being fine grained and white. oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch.—A medium size, strap leaf, flat turnip, with glossy, white skin and mild, juicy flavor. It is early, a quick grower and a market favorite. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18c; lb., 45c.

White Globe.—This extraordinarily large turnip grows to diameter of six inches and has attained a weight of twelve pounds. It is clear white, of perfect globe shape; flesh, firm, crisp and white; strap leaves, long and erect. Of remarkably quick growth, it is unexcelled for autumn sowing. oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen.—A thick, flat, round turnip, purple above and deep yellow below ground line. The yellow flesh is solid, rich in sugar and nutritious. It is a good keeper and we recommend it for either table use or stock feeding. oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18c; lb., 45c.

Ruta-Baga or Swede Turnips.

Improved American Purple Top.—An old standard variety, satisfactory and widely grown. Forms a smooth, large root, with solid, yellow flesh of good quality. Superior for table use, stock feeding or marketing. A heavy cropper. oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

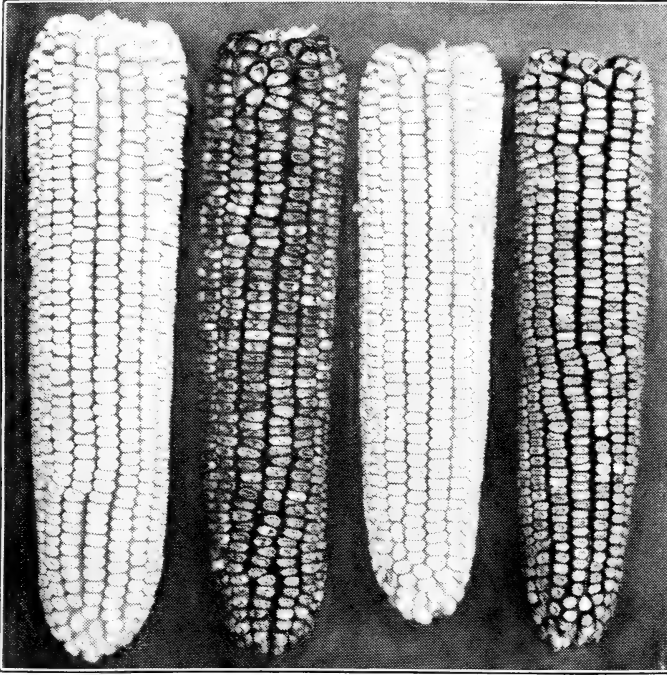
Burpee's Breadstone.—A new Ruta-Baga of exceptional merit, the quality comparing quite favorably with the best table turnips. Roots are white, smooth and solid; shape that of a half-long beet. The flesh is white, fine grained, sweet and tender. oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Our neighbors use our seeds; also our relatives; they are our honest and most candid critics and we take their continued patronage as a sincere compliment to the excellence of the goods we offer.

Notice our system of quoting seeds by actual weight and measure. This is not a new system but an honest one. No short filled packages; in many cases you actually get double the amount of seed for your money.

FARM SEEDS

Field Corn.



DUNGEN'S
PROLIFIC

GREAT
LIBERTY

FARMERS'
INTEREST

KLONDIKE

Good seed is one of the essentials to every successful crop raiser. Every farmer recognizes this fact. A little extra expense to secure good seed for planting rarely fails to return a many fold repayment at harvest. This is especially true of corn and the corn crop is worth more than any other crop to the farmers of this country. We make a specialty of seed corn and give our personal attention to its production and preparation. Our growers are careful and experienced men who grow our corn for us on a contract *especially for seed purposes*. We furnish the seed, know that it is isolated from every other variety and thus can assure our friends that each variety offered is pure and true to name. This gives us the added advantage of a personal knowledge of quality and habits of growth, as well as the adaptation of the different varieties to the various

soils and surroundings. No corn is offered by us unless we are certain it is well adapted for culture in the great corn growing region of the Central States and no variety is offered because of some fabulous or unauthenticated yield. The corn with the most elements of profit to the grower is the corn we can sell and the corn of which we are constantly in search. Our own interests in this respect and the interests of our patrons lie along the same line: if we can offer seed that will benefit them, they will in turn benefit us by buying it.

The same labor investment is required for raising an inferior sort of corn as for raising some pure, well bred variety that will, on many a farm, largely increase the yield; and at the same time the cost per acre of new seed is such a trifle that an increase in the yield of even one bushel to the acre more than repays the outlay. Farmers are considering these facts more seriously every year and will continue to do so as the cost of production increases and with it the necessity of more careful farming and of an increased yield per acre from the land. The farmer's interest in good seed is a strong vital interest and we maintain that there is now and will be in the future less of a hesitancy among farmers to spend their money for new seed when they are assured that the seed they are getting is good and what it is represented. With this idea in mind we strive to advertise what we have, and *to have what we advertise*. No argument is needed to convince any up-to-date farmer of the importance or benefit of a frequent change or renewal of his seed corn and if any of our friends are in any way dissatisfied with the corn they are now growing, we ask them to consider some of the following named varieties. *Our seed is hand sorted, cured, shelled and tested with the greatest care.* This corn, we feel, is offered at a price as low as is consistent with the production of good sound seed. In respect to any of the varieties named, we shall take pleasure in answering inquiries or furnishing any information in our power. Let us hear from you. All orders promptly and carefully filled. Our prices include sacks and delivery to freight or express depots here. An ear of any variety of corn, 25c; one pound shelled, 25c; four pounds, 65c, by mail, post paid.

Klondike.—While the corn that fulfills all the conditions of what, to our mind would be the ideal corn belongs to the future and has not yet been produced, we believe that we have in this splendid yellow variety a corn that comes as near filling all these conditions as any corn in cultivation. In fact, we honestly believe that, as its introducer says, "it is the best

yellow corn in existence." It has three features of great value: first, its remarkably deep grain; second, a small cob enabling the ripened ear to dry quickly; and third, its earliness, maturing and ripening two weeks earlier than the Mastodon. The unusual depth of grain and a small cob well filled at the ends combine to produce a corn that will yield more shelled

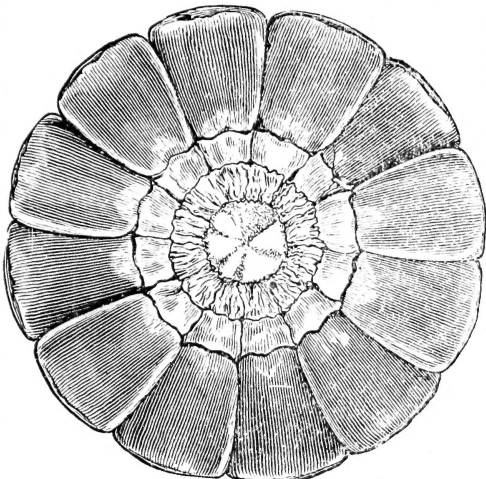
corn to a bushel of ears than any other variety. The color is a very deep yellow. The stalk is leafy and makes abundant fodder. As a cropper it is a wonder, growing one and two medium sized ears to the stalk, with an exceedingly small per cent. of barren stalks. The Illinois State Experiment Station, after exhaustive tests covering a series of years, secured the largest average yield of merchantable shelled corn from medium sized corn producing one good ear to the stalk. Klondike corn produces an ear 8 to 14 inches long and an ear holding extremely well its thickness from butt to tip. Here is a corn that is a money maker and one for which there will be for many years to come a demand for seed. For this reason and because of its intrinsic value for home use, we recommend it. It is a splendid variety to grow to take off early in the fall to make way for sowing wheat. We have a choice, but limited stock of Klondike corn and would suggest to our friends who want to plant it to send in their orders reasonably early. Price: peck, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$2.00; two bu., \$3.50.

Farmers' Interest.—A white Dent variety of pure white grain, growing closely and solid on a medium-sized cob. The ears are remarkably long and well-proportioned. The stalk is of a strong growth, rooting down deep into the soil and thus withstands drouth well. The grain is deep and it is a good sheller, ears frequently making one pound of shelled corn each; 18 to 20 straight rows to the ear, which is well filled out at the ends. Matures in about 100 days and is a heavy yielder. Earliness and size are combined to a remarkable degree in this corn, and as the result of a personal test and the praise of those who raise it, we unhesitatingly recommend the Farmers' Interest to all corn growers as being one of the very best white corns ever produced. Price: pk, 50c; bu., \$1.50; two bushels or more, \$1.35 per bushel.

Early Mastodon.—The largest eared and the best yielder of all the Dent corns. It is of a strong, rank growth, quick to ear and quick to ripen. The ears are large, well-proportioned and remarkably well filled at the ends. The grains are large, very long, deeply dented, yellow in color with light tip. Matures in about 110 days—very early for so large a corn. Mastodon is used largely for ensilage, its luxuriant, leafy growth of fodder adapting it especially well for this purpose. Price: peck, 45c; bu., \$1.40; two bushels or more, \$1.25 per bushel.

Golden Beauty.—A handsome yellow corn, which is very popular in some sections of the country. Ears are of good size, perfect shape, and bright yellow color, bearing usually 12 to 16 rows of large, broad grains. The cob is small and when broken in half a grain will almost reach across end. Matures in 110 days. If corn is desired for market, Golden Beauty will be found satisfactory, but as a feeding corn we believe a bushel will go farther than a bushel of any other variety. It is especially distinguished by its peculiar rich golden yellow color. It withstands drouth well as we know from results in the record-breaking drouth of 1901. While many other varieties failed to yield what we expected, Golden Beauty far exceeded our expectations, both as to yield and quality. Not recommended for Northern Ohio or Indiana. Price: peck, 45c; bu., \$1.40; two bu. or more, \$1.25 per bushel.

Improved Leaming.—A popular vari-



GOLDEN BEAUTY.

ety too well known to require an extended description. A solid ear, bearing large deep grains of a golden yellow corn on a small cob. Stalk leafy, stout and of medium height, very frequently bearing two ears. A standard corn. Price: peck, 45c; bu., \$1.40; two bu. or more, \$1.25 per bushel.

Dungen's Prolific.—We have secured from a well-known corn grower the choice part of his crop of Dungen's Prolific Corn. This gentleman has carefully kept this variety pure and by painstaking selection and improvement, extending through a series of years, has evolved a strain of corn that is a tribute to his perseverance and intelligence. He has striven to make his corn as profitable as possible to the farmer, and this is just what he has accomplished. The ears are large and well filled with pure white corn, borne on a medium-sized, white cob. The grains are deep and set in 16 to 24 straight rows to the ear. The stalk is a rank grower, sending out and down strong vigorous roots in search of moisture and plant-food. It is a remarkable yielder, and on good soil makes an out-turn that might almost seem exaggerated. The cut on the preceding page, made from a photograph, shows a typical ear of this corn. Note the strong, sturdy, growthy appearance of the ear and the way it maintains its size from butt to tip. This is characteristic of every ear of this corn. Not more than two bushel sold to any one party. Price: Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.50; two bu., \$2.75.

The Great Liberty.—This is the corn of which Mr. Clark, the noted seed corn grower of Ohio, has said "It is the best corn of the century." It is a good yielder and will make a crop on almost any kind of land and under very adverse weather conditions. Ears 16 to 24 rowed, eight to 12 inches in length. Grain deep and solid on the cob. Color, a beautiful mixture of different shades of red and yellow all on same ear. Hence its name. Matures in about one hundred days, and is an excellent fodder corn. A good corn on which to fatten stock and a good corn for market. The Illinois gentleman who originated this variety of corn says, "It is truly a world-beater in every way." From experience of many who have planted this corn it appears that he could almost verify the above statement. Price: peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; two bushel or more, \$1.35 per bu.

CHOICE SEED OATS.

PRICES QUOTED INCLUDE COST OF BAGS.

Illinois.—A white oats of merit and a variety that is giving the highest satisfaction wherever it has been tried. It is earlier than the ordinary strains of White Oats. Grain is large and weighty; straw, strong and of good length. They are good croppers and command the highest market price. We have secured a good stock of these oats from a reliable grower and can recommend them to anyone wishing a change of seed. Bu., 75c; 2 bu. or more, 65c. per bu.; 10 bu. for \$6.00.

The New Lincoln.—A white oats that was introduced almost ten years ago and that has proved to be an excellent variety. The introducers succeeded in securing a yield of 174 bushels from one bushel of seed, and it still maintains its reputation as a yielder. The straw is stiff and free from rust. It has a thin hull, heavy meat, and a soft nib, making a superior feeding oats. Bu., 75c; 2 bu. or more, 65c. per bu.; 10 bu., \$6.00.

Black or Mixed Oats.—Re-cleaned for sowing. Market price.

BUCKWHEAT.

PRICE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGE.

Silver Hull.—A good and popular variety. Grain, light gray with a thin husk. Lb., by mail, 15c; bu., \$1.20.

Japanese.—Earlier than Silver Hull and a heavier yielder. Of branching habit, and should not be sown as thickly as other sorts. Lb., by mail, 15c; bu., \$1.20.

SOUTHERN COW PEAS.

No plant has been a greater boon to many sections of this country than the Cow Pea. It is a leguminous plant of wonderful fertilizing power and is highly valued for reclaiming worn out land or improving the productiveness of any land on which it is raised. It has the power to a greater degree than any other plant of its class, of gathering the nitrogen from the air and storing it in its roots and stems where, after the crop is cut off, it remains to enrich the soil. It thus largely enables growers to dispense with nitrogenous fertilizers. Ten to 12 tons of green fodder is not an uncommon harvest from an acre of cow peas. They are largely used for hay, yielding an immense quantity of the best feed, while they are unexcelled for ensilage. When it is desired to plow under the entire crop wait until the vines are partly dead before doing so. Sow in May or June, one to one and one-half bushels to the acre.

For cultivation north of the Ohio river we would recommend the Whippoorwill, which yields a good crop of both peas and vines, while pods ripen earlier than those of other kinds. It is especially recommended when a hog pasture is desired. The Black Cow Pea is quicker to mature than the Black Eye, consequently better for Northern cultivation.

Following prices subject to change. Add 15 cents each for bags.

Black.....pk., 65c; bu., \$2.00
Black Eye.....pk., 65c; bu., 2.00
Whippoorwill.....pk., 75c; bu., 2.25

FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field Peas.—A satisfactory Northern forage and hay crop; When sown with oats they make a satisfactory crop for pasturing all kinds of stock. Prices subject to change. Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

SOY BEANS.

Each year the Soy Bean becomes more popular as a soil enricher and as a feed for hogs and cattle, being used in both the green and dry state. As a fertilizer it possesses all the desirable properties of the Cow Pea, and it yields as far North as the New England States from 9 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder. Experiments show that it possesses exceptional merit for ensilage. It should be sown on a fine seed bed and kept free from weeds; cultivated but little when intended for forage, more when intended for seed. Plant when ground is thoroughly warm in the Spring, and under ordinary conditions the plants will mature in from 90 to 120 days. Cut for hay when plants are in full bloom and slightly later for the silo. When intended for seed, cut before pods get too ripe and thus prevent shelling during the handling of the crop. An ordinary yield of seed is from 25 to 40 bushel to an acre, although on thin land crop may fall below these figures. The seed is fed best when ground into meal, and is almost without an equal as a concentrated food. It withstands drouth well and may be grown as far North as corn. When sown for seed, sow in drills same as field beans, using one-half to three-quarter bushel to the acre; when sown broadcast, not more than one bushel to the acre. Price subject to change. Add 15c. for bags. Price, pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

KAFFIR CORN.

A non-saccharine sorghum, growing four or five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It produces from two to four long, narrow heads to the stalk. These are filled with white seed, which is highly relished by all farm animals, and may be fed whole or may be ground. Where conditions are favorable, a seed yield of 60 bushels to the acre has been obtained. Stalks keep green, do not harden like ordinary sorghum, and thus make an excellent fodder, either green or dry. A great drouth resister. Give same culture as corn. Prices subject to change. Bags for bushel lots 15c. extra. Lb., by mail, 15c; bu., \$1.50.

TEOSINTE.

A fodder plant, grown largely in some sections of the country. In appearance it resembles corn, but leaves are longer and broader and grow more thickly, while sap contains more sugar. Yields enormous amount of forage as plant attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Plant in drill; four pounds of seed to the acre. By mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.15.

ARTICHOKE—Mammoth White.

An enormous yielder of tubers which are used as hog and cattle feed. Tops also make a good dry feed for stock. Three bushels to the acre. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

MANGEL WURZEL.

See description and prices on page 2.

Unless otherwise specified, all farm seeds will be shipped by express or freight at purchaser's expense.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

— Dwarf Essex Rape is an annual bearing, in stalk and leaf a close resemblance to the Ruta-Baga. As a pasture plant its use is increasing at a wonderful rate in many parts of this country. It is a comparatively recent introduction from England and

has already proven to be one of the most valuable plants ever brought into this country. It should be sown in drills 2½ feet apart but may be sown broadcast. The ground should be prepared as for turnips and the seed sown in June or July. In six weeks after sowing, stock may be turned on and thus have the benefit of green pasture through the season when green pasture is usually most needed. It was first used for sheep pasture for which it is unexcelled. Prof. Shaw, of the Minnesota Experiment Station pastured 36 lambs on one acre of rape for two months. This result may not be attained on the ordinary farm but it will be found easy enough to pasture and fatten 15 to 20 head of sheep or swine on one acre. These statements will not seem exaggerated when it is considered that Dwarf Essex Rape will produce ten tons of green fodder per acre and that its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. Sheep and hogs prefer it to any other pasture, while cattle eat it greedily, but should not be allowed to enter rape field and pasture at will as they destroy too much by trampling and are liable to over eat themselves. Besides sowing it as a crop by itself, it may be sown (1) along with oats, providing a sheep and hog pasture after harvest, (2) along with peas, oats or corn sown broadcast to provide pasturage for stock, (3) along with rye sown in August for late pasturage for sheep, or (4) in corn, sowing the seed broadcast after the last cultivation is given the corn. We have several customers who sow it exclusively in this last manner and thus have a green pasture after the corn is cut off until as late as the first of December. Rape is particularly adapted for a catch crop as, like the turnip, it grows better late than earlier in the season. It is useless to experiment with any other variety of rape. Dwarf Essex is the only good Rape and any good Rape is Dwarf Essex. It is a plant of different class and appearance from other rape plants, which are little better than noxious weeds.

In sowing broadcast, use 5 to 7 pounds of seed per acre, according to quality of land for rape will grow on any kind of land but, of course, thrives best on a rich soil. In drills, two or three pounds to the acre will suffice. There is no other plant known that will yield such a return of pasture or green fodder, for such a small investment. It is bound to come into general use in this country, just as it is used in England where no farmer is without his field of rape. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs. or more, 8c per lb; 100 lbs., \$7.00. Sacks free.

We are not only Sellers but Cash Buyers of Good Seeds of all kinds. When you have anything choice to offer, send sample and we shall quote prices.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane.

Each year there is a considerable demand for sorghum seed to be sown for forage. The drouth resisting qualities of this family of plants have attracted the attention of dairymen and stock raisers to the value of thickly sown sorghum as a summer food for cattle. We offer two varieties that are in demand for this purpose. For forage, use about 20 pounds of seed to the acre. Following prices subject to market changes. Bags, 15c extra.

Early Amber.—This variety is usually preferred for cultivation in the Northern States. It is unsurpassed by any sugar cane for green fodder or for the silo. Makes finest quality of syrup. 1 lb., by mail, 15c; bu., \$2.25.

Early Orange.—Not so tall as Amber cane but with heavier stalk. It is a favorite Southern variety and yields an abundance of syrup. 1 lb., by mail, 15c; bu., \$2.00.

Millets.

The Millets are grasses with a high forage value and they are extensively cultivated in this country. There are many species but the ones most commonly used here are the Hungarian Millet or Hungarian Grass and the Golden or German Millet. Hungarian is in general favor; may be sown as a second crop in June and be ready for the mower in sixty days. It yields two to three tons choice hay to the acre. The German Millet has large, yellow, drooping heads, while heads of Hungarian are smaller, erect, more compact and of a purplish tinge. German Millet may be used as a soiling plant or as hay. For the latter purpose cut just before it begins to head as it is liable to injure stock after seeds are once formed. The Southern grown Millet is the most valuable seed and worth much more than the Western grown seed. With cultivation in North or West German Millet gradually deteriorates into a plant resembling foxtail. The seed of the deteriorated product is usually advertised as Common Millet, and if not too badly deteriorated is often preferred as hay is not so coarse as that grown from Southern German Millet. We are prepared to furnish all different grades of seed at market prices. Write us, stating needs and we shall quote prices.

Lawn Grass Seed.

Our lawn mixture is composed of seed ingredients that experience has proven the best for the production of a hardy, green, velvety lawn. It is composed only of re-cleaned seed of good vitality and perfectly free from weeds or undesirable grasses of any kind. The surface for sowing should be fine, smooth and well mixed with finely rotted manure. On a new lawn let grass start to height of four inches before cutting. Fertilize annually with manure or some good commercial lawn dressing. The objection to the use of manure on a lawn is the danger from noxious weed seeds. A good lawn cannot be produced, however, without some good dressing intelligently applied. We sell this mixture in bulk at 20c per lb., or \$3.00 per bu. of 16 lbs. We also put it up in neat boxes: 1 lb. box, 20c; 2 lb. box, 35c. Add 10c per lb. if desired sent by mail.

Grasses.

When ready to purchase grass or clover seed write us, stating varieties wanted and amount of each and we will name you special prices. If to be sent by mail add 10c per lb. to prices quoted on this page.

Timothy.—The most widely cultivated of all tame grasses, while Timothy hay is the market standard with which all other hay is compared. Habits of growth, appearance of seed, methods of cultivation and harvesting are too familiar to all farmers to demand description. Would prefer fall sowing but excellent results are often obtained by sowing in the spring. Amount of seed used should vary with land; consider what amount of timothy land will sustain and sow 8 to 16 quarts to the acre. With clover use 6 to 8 quarts to an acre. Ask for sample. Market price.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—A native perennial pasturegrass universally well known. Should enter largely into any mixture for permanent pasture. Sow fall or spring. Two to 3 bu. acre. Fancy, No. 1, lb., 20c; bu., \$1.35. Bags free.

Orchard Grass.—Strong, vigorous growing deep rooted grass that makes excellent hay or pasture. Endures shade. Sowed in orchards and woods. 2 to 3 bu. to acre; less with mixture.

Red Top.—For wet meadows. Brings late crop good hay. Sow fall or spring; 1 to 2 bu. to acre.

Meadow Fescue.—Excellent for permanent pasture. Two to three feet high. Makes fair hay. Known as Domestic English Blue Grass. Extra fine seed. 20c per lb; \$3.00 per bu.

Perennial Rye Grass.—Imported English Blue Grass. Fine for early pasture. 8c per lb; \$1.60 per bu.

Johnson Grass.—Resembles sorghum although not so tall. One bu. to acre. 15c lb.

Italian Rye Grass.—Suitable for moist climate. 25 lbs. to acre. 10c per lb.

Sweet Vernal.—Fragrant. Used in pasture mixtures. 20c per lb.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.—3 feet high; broad, flat leaves; hardy, deep rooted. 20c lb.

Bromus Inermis.—Drouth resister; a boon to dry, arid soils. lb., 20c; bu., 14 lb., \$2.50.

Clovers.

Red Clover.—Ask for sample, stating grade and quantity desired. When no preference is indicated will send best. Market price.

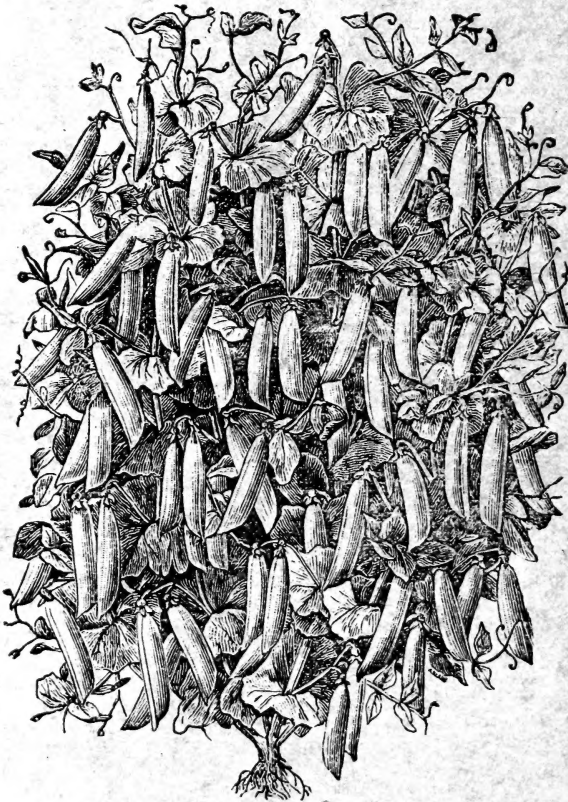
Sapling, Mammoth or English Clover.—Best clover for soiling purposes. Often raised for seed crop exclusively; bears seed from flowers of first crop; adapted for sowing with grasses for mixed hay. Market price.

White Clover.—A necessary ingredient in park and lawn mixtures. Adapted to low meadows. lb., 25c.

Crimson Clover.—An annual of great value as a winter and spring pasture. Sown in fall, it makes a rapid growth through winter and spring and blossoms about May 1. It protects soil from washing by winter rains, makes a green manure to plow under in spring. Will not thrive on heavy or wet clay. Sow 15 lb. to acre. lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Alsike or Swedish Clover.—A hardy, sweet scented perennial, extensively used in mixtures for pasture or meadows. Thrives where soil is quite wet and with Red Top forms standard mixture for low, wet meadows. Seed weighs 95 to 100 lbs. bu. Market Price.

Alfalfa or Lucerne.—The best hay and soiling plant of the West and rapidly coming into favor in the eastern portions of the United States. It is a perennial growing from one to



BLISS'S EVERBEARING PEAS. SEE PAGE 10.

three feet high and almost drouth proof. Sending its roots down ten to twenty feet, even further, in search of moisture, in the most trying drouth, after all other vegetation has withered, Alfalfa remains fresh and green. It will produce three to five crops of hay in a season, the aggregate yield being 6 to 12 tons to the acre. The hay is eaten readily by farm animals and worth as much, ton for ton, for feed as any other hay. Alfalfa thrives best on a light, sandy soil underlaid by a permeable subsoil. It will not succeed on a heavy clay, on land underlaid by an impervious subsoil or by a water table within twelve feet of the surface. Good drainage is a necessity as an excess of water either on the surface or in the soil quickly kills Alfalfa. 20 to 25 pounds to acre is usual amount of seed, sown broadcast. Market price.